

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

William O. Kessler is seriously ill with typhoid fever at his home in Dalton.

Mrs. D. Lippes and infant daughter, of Cleveland, are spending the week with relatives in this city.

The Stark County Pomona Grange will meet with the Osnaburg grange Saturday, September 15.

The Misses Olive Shanklin and Amelia Mang will leave on Thursday with a party of friends for Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

J. E. Kittinger, of Ashtabula, has sold his farm of fifty acres in Tuscarawas township to John Keller, of Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Snyder, of St. Louis, are visiting at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Snyder, sr., in South Mill street.

Elmer Miller, of 34 Park street, who graduated last June from the high school, left Monday evening for Wooster to begin a four years' course in the Wooster University.

Mrs. Clarence P. Spuhler entertained a number of friends at her home in Henry street, Wednesday afternoon, in honor of Miss Millie Willhelm, whose marriage occurs next week.

Bessie Almont, the sorrel pacer belonging to C. J. Duncan, the jeweler, in the \$1,000 stake at Urbana, last Thursday, paced a mile in 2:14 and was given a race mark of 2:14.

Isaac White, aged 69 years, a farmer residing at Marlboro, was instantly killed Tuesday afternoon by lightning. He was driving a team hitched to a grain drill when struck. The horses escaped injury.

William Everhardt, Allen Miller and Harry White, Alliance boys, who have been in jail at Wooster, charged with the murder of Thomas Dye, of Orrville, last April, were yesterday indicted for first degree by the grand jury.

A spool wheel weighing ten tons was cast at The Hess-Snyder Company's foundry on Saturday. It was made for use on the state boat dredge. The mold was done by Julius Myers and Lew Isauer, assisted by George Snyder.

Romie Portner will leave on Friday for Chicago, where he has accepted a position in the silk department in the store of Marshall Field & Company. Mr. Portner has been with the Ideal Company, of this city for several years.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brownsberger received a letter Monday morning from their son Clement, who left a week ago for Raton, N. M., that he is now located at Laramie, N. M., and is greatly improved in health and is delighted with the place.

I. H. Krieble, an old resident of Orrville, died on Monday afternoon after a lingering illness. He was the father of Perry Krieble, business manager of the Orrville Courier. The deceased was a member of the Sixteenth O. V. I. He was 71 years of age.

The funeral of the late Dr. George M. Reed was held from the family residence, 62 East Oak street, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. R. E. Bigger, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The annual reunion of the Spidle family, was held at the home of John Spidle, at Wilmot, Saturday, and was attended by about forty members of the relationship. The next reunion will be held at the same place on the first Saturday of next September.

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Henry Sherrod, day telegraph operator at the tower near Shreve, was accidentally shot by Lorin Wilent, a student in the office, Saturday. Wilent was unloading a gun, when in some manner the trigger snapped and one of the cartridges set off. Sherrod was before the gun, and the bullet hit him in the hip, tearing out a large piece of flesh.

Mrs. J. S. Eaby, of Dalton, on Saturday sustained severe scalds about the face. Mrs. Eaby had set a tin can containing a small quantity of water on a stove, leaving the small top screwed down. Just as she went to remove the can from the stove an explosion took place, the water, steam and bits of tin striking the woman in the face, causing injuries that required medical attention.

As T. J. Falter, swinging from his engine on the Pennsylvania lines, Monday evening, and turned the locomotive over to the hostler, he completed a service of thirty six years as engineer on the Pennsylvania and about forty years in railroad service. He has never been in a serious accident. Altho offered

many of the fast runs on the road, he prefers to take such a train as will permit him to live in Massillon. He now has charge of the work train out of this city.

At the session of the Wayne county grand jury which convenes Monday, Prosecutor Carlin expects to secure indictments of murder in the first degree against William Everhart, Harry White and Allan Miller, the three Alliance boys who are charged with the murder of Thomas Dye at Orrville last spring. It is also expected that Ray Long, who committed murder at Doylestown three months ago, shooting John Evans, a fellow miner, will be indicted. The trials of the three boys charged with the murder of Dye will not occur until after the fall election.

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THE DEATH OF CHARLES GAINY

Sudden Passing Away of Well Known Newman Resident.

HE LIVED AT HIS SON'S HOME

Mr. Gainey was a Coal Miner in Early Life—The Funeral Will be Held at Newman Thursday Afternoon.

Charles Gainey, aged 85 years, a former well known coal miner, was found dead in bed Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock, at the home of his son, James Gainey, at Newman, where he had made his home for about ten years, since the death of Mrs. Gainey. Death is attributed to the infirmities of old age and an attack of summer ailment.

'Mr. Gainey was feeling slightly weaker than usual when he retired for the night on Monday evening. Late in the afternoon he had fallen down two or three steps, but he remarked after the slight accident that he felt no bad effects from the fall. When members of the family went to his bedside Tuesday morning they found that the spark of life had fled during the night, the hour not being known, although it is thought his spirit past away early in the night.

The deceased had been a resident of Newman about thirty-five years and in his younger life he had worked in the mines, but of late years had lived at his son's home. Four sons, James, Frank, Harry and John Gainey, and one daughter, Mrs. Joseph Fals, of Massillon, survive.

The funeral will be held from the Newman Baptist church Thursday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, with interment in the Newman cemetery. The family is not yet able to announce the name of the officiating minister.

JOSEPH SHEETS.

Joseph Sheets, aged 16 years, died at the Massillon state hospital Monday afternoon. Death was due to exhaustion, which followed a severe attack of typhoid fever. The deceased's father, Louis Sheets, came to Massillon Monday evening and accompanied the body to Leetonia Tuesday morning. Mr. Sheets was an inmate of the hospital for nearly two years, having been born here when only fourteen years old.

GEORGE M. REED.

Dr. George M. Reed, aged 58 years, died at the family residence, 62 East Oak street, at 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Death was due to a complication of diseases. The funeral will be held from the house at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. R. R. Bigger, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. The deceased is survived by a stepmother, Mrs. Anna F. Reed, and one halfbrother, Joseph S. Reed, of this city. Dr. Reed was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1848, and was the only son of the late Joseph Reed, who died five years ago last month. He came to Massillon in 1882 from Philadelphia, where he began his first practice of medicine. About two years ago he was compelled to give up his practice in this city on account of ill health. The deceased had been confined to his bed since last April. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

JOHN ERTLE.

The news of the death of John Ertle has been received from Rocklin, Calif. The deceased was a brother of Matthias Ertle, of Massillon, and was born in this city August 23, 1840, being the youngest of twelve children. Death was due to heart failure and the end came very suddenly while Mr. Ertle was in the act of reaching for a cup of coffee at the breakfast table. Mr. Ertle went to California in 1880 by way of the isthmus and engaged in mining. He enlisted in Company H, Fourth regiment, California infantry, and served thirteen months when he received an honorable discharge because of illness, which incapacitated him for the service. He then followed the blacksmith trade for a number of years. In February, 1889, Mr. Ertle was appointed postmaster at Rocklin, and held the office four years. A wife and three children survive. A Rocklin newspaper pays the deceased the following tribute: "John Ertle was a man of sterling qualities; his word was as good as his bond. His friends were legion, and many an old miner's eye will moisten when he hears that John Ertle has past beyond, for he was ever ready to put his hand in his pocket to help one of the 'old boys' along."

RUDOLPH LEIFER.

Rudolph Leifer, aged 56 years, died at the family home, one mile east of Richville at 3 o'clock, Wednesday morning. Death was due to cancer of the liver. The funeral will be held from the residence at 1:30 and 2:15 o'clock Friday afternoon from the Richville

church, the Rev. O. P. Foust, of the Reformed church, of Massillon, officiating. The deceased is survived by his wife, Mrs. K. Leifer, and three daughters, they are Mrs. Clara James, Mrs. Bertha Bechtel and Miss Vergia Leifer, of Richville. Mr. Leifer was born in Switzerland and came to this country and settled with his parents in Richville when five years old. He was the proprietor of a hardware and harness establishment in Richville for thirty years and was well known to all the business men of Canton and Massillon. Three years ago he sold out his interests and moved to a farm, on account of his health.

EMMET DANIEL DORAN.

Emmet Daniel, the one-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Doran, died at the family home in Cleveland Tuesday evening. The body will be sent to Massillon this evening and taken to the home of Mrs. Doran's father, Daniel Kitchen, in South Erie street. The funeral will be held Thursday.

FISH FOR ALL WATERS.

Nearly Two Billion Furnished Last Year.

Washington, Sept. 10.—A preliminary statement made by George M. Powers, United States commissioner of fisheries, of the operations of his bureau for the past fiscal year, says the aggregate output of fish from the commission's hatcheries during the year was 1,931,864,609, an increase of nearly 200,000,000 over the output of 1905.

"The fish-cultural operations of the government," the statement points out, "appeal to the tastes and satisfy the needs of all sorts and conditions of men. For the people of the New England coast, where from the earliest colonial days the rich harvests of the sea have been gathered by hardy fishermen, cod, flounders and lobsters have been produced in immense numbers; and nowadays, when one of these is caught, it is very likely to bear Uncle Sam's hallmark if a person only knows where to look for it."

The commissioner takes a gloomy view of the sad outlook on account of the increasing difficulty in securing shad eggs for hatching.

On the Great lakes the plant of white fish, lake trout and whitefish pike has been commensurate with the operations of an army of net and seine fishermen, who would long ago have exhausted these inland seas had not nature's efforts been supplemented by artificial propagation.

The waters of the interior have been replenished with what are regarded as the most desirable indigenous fish and each year larger numbers of large-mouth and small-mouth bass are planted. Innumerable small lakes and ponds, many of them artificial, have been stocked and these often constitute the only source of food fish for the community.

Under the bureau's policy the small farmer, the owner of private reserves and the sportsmen's club may have waters in which they are interested planted with the most suitable fishes; and even the humblest negro in the cotton fields or sugar plantations in the South may have delivered for his own pond or creek a brood stock of gandy sunfish or plebeian catfish which will soon give a good account of themselves and provide food and fun for the entire family.

ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Massillon Man is Placed Under Bond for Appearance.

Canton, Sept. 12.—William Gussett, working in the Russell plant at Massillon, and who was married to Miss Bertha Salinsky, in Canton, last Thursday evening, was arrested Tuesday and taken before Justice Barrick on a warrant sworn out by Miss Nora Kemmer, living at 1511 House street. Gussett, who is charged with a serious offense, entered a plea of not guilty and gave bond for his appearance some time next week. Constable Oberlin went to Massillon after Gussett.

After a desperate encounter with two Syrians, Constable McCurdy of this city and Marshal Crowl, of Minerva, succeeded in handling the men. They have unpronounceable names and are wanted here for holding up and robbing one of their countrymen of \$60, August 30.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the F. J. Cheney & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State of Ohio, and that said firm has paid ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GEIGER,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonies. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 7c
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Lake LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. W. V. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

B. & O. CHEAP SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

To Bridgeport (Wheeling), Utrichsville, Massillon, Cleveland and Lorain. Take an outing and visit these cities.

CITY BELONGS TO VETERANS.

Annual Reunion of Lincoln's First Call Troops.

WELCOMED BY MAYOR FRANTZ.

Miss Bertha Martin Gave a Stirring Address—Daughters of Veterans Assisted in Entertainment—At the Lake Tonight.

The twentieth annual reunion of Lincoln's First Call Troops began at 1 o'clock in the mayor's court room when James Peacock, in the absence of President J. W. McClymonds, announced that Vice President Stewart Miller, of Akron, would preside. Mr. Miller took charge and called upon Comrade S. A. Corl, of Navarre, to pronounce the invocation. Secretary T. Harvey Seaman, of Massillon, read President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 troops as a substitute for a song by the Buckeye quartet, which could not be present.

Mayor Charles L. Frantz welcomed the veterans to Massillon. He spoke as follows:

terian church.

The mayor's court room was profusely decorated with flags and bunting. The decorating was done by the local committee Tuesday afternoon. Large flags were hung on the side walls and back of the president's desk. The morning hour was spent in a social session and informally. The Massillon veterans appeared at the hall early and each was given a reception committee badge. A large number of chairs had been placed in the hall and every convenience was made to insure comfort for those coming from a distance.

In response to a request of the committee, flags were liberally displayed in the business district. Some were on flag poles, others hung from other places of advantage, while several were placed inside show windows.

J. W. McClymonds is president and T. H. Seaman is secretary. J. C. Milligan, of Coshocton, is treasurer. The committee on arrangements consisted of James Peacock, E. P. Edgar, E. D. Doxsee, O. P. Brady, T. H. Seaman and S. B. Hankins.

The vice presidents are: E. J. Platt, Coshocton; John Fitch, Millersburg; I. A. Myers, Shelby; A. Branstritter, Wooster; G. A. Gaylord, Zanesville; Joshua Loud, Trumbull county; Lyman Ensign, Canton; David McCoy, Cuyahoga county; Stewart Miller, Akron; William Ansberry, Ashland; W. A. Ricksecker, Galion; T. C. Curran, Huron county; B. W. Wilson, Uhrichsville; A. C. Scott, Delaware; A. Miller, North Jackson; S. A. Corl, Navarre.

The souvenir program contained the proclamation by President Lincoln calling for 75,000 volunteers. It was as follows:

THE FIRST CALL

Whereas, The laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals by law;

now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the powers in me vested by the constitution and the laws, have thot fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several states of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly exected.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the state authorities thru the war department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, and destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens of any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Comrades, who valued liberty and knew that it was boundless in its meaning, suggestive of freedom, independence and civic rights, you understood the meaning of equality, knew that it means that all men are created equal and are alike entitled to life, liberty and happiness, and it was for this reason that you answered the call to arms for the purpose of making the whole world understand as near as possible these great truths. Victory was yours; the era of sectional bitterness has past, and the picture now presented is that of "one country and one flag."

Compared with citizens of other nations, the American has the best right on earth to indulge a spirit of enthusiastic optimism. Never in the nation's history has it given so strong evidence of approach to the cherished ideals of government as are manifest today. It is an era of progress, and the American citizen is beginning to understand himself as he has been and as he should be.

I deem it an honor to be made the entrusted one in welcoming you to our city. We are glad to greet you, and whatever we can do to make your visit a visit of pleasure will be done with heartiness, and trust that among the brightest of your pleasant impressions of this reunion will be Massillon. Permit me once more to bid you welcome.

Judge R. M. Voorhees, of Coshocton, was not present to make the response and the veterans called upon William Nicholas, of Coshocton, a son of a veteran of the first call troops, who made an address that brot tears to the veterans' eyes as he narrated the wonderful accomplishments of the soldiers and pointed out to what extent the future of America depended upon their success on the field of battle.

Miss Bertha Martin, of Massillon, past national president of the Daughters of Veterans, was next called upon to address the hall. She was heartily welcomed as she arose to speak. Miss Martin said she desired to bring cheer to the veterans and aid in their declining years as the noble women of America did when the veterans were young and suffering on the battlefield.

At the close of Miss Martin's address the reunion took up the business session according to a prepared program.

Members of Mrs. Major McKinley's family, Daughters of Veterans, assisted in entertaining the veterans. Punch was served in Mayor Frantz's office just across the hall from the court room. During the afternoon, when the heat became oppressive, fans were distributed to each person in the large room. The veterans were lavish in their praise for the courtesies shown by the Daughters as well as by Mayor Frantz and the citizens of Massillon.

Veterans began to arrive in the city as early as 9 o'clock and each incoming car and train was met by members of the reception committee, which included many old soldiers in the city. Secretary Seaman was at his desk at an early hour and opened a registering book and handed out tickets for sup-

Cleveland; J. H. Wassner, Canal Dover; John Scott, J. H. Landis, Samuel Daugherty, Ashland; Samuel Edleman, Mansfield; John Harris, Everett; S. S. Fisher, Alliance; W. J. Francisco, Copley; Nicholas Palmer, Louisville; K. H. Thompson, S. H. Nichols, George Moffit, J. C. Milligan, Joseph Collier, Coshocton; John M. Carthart, George Sykes, Roscoe; D. G. Siple, Leetonia; Frank Conner, Thomas Gould, Dresden; William Nicholas, Columbus; W. K. Copeland, Waterloo; G. W. Brown, Louisville; S. W. Seacrust, Alliance.

of the tariff must be made by the Republican party, and says that all effective legislation in restraint of monopolies and trusts has been enacted by Republicans. Gives unqualified endorsement of President Roosevelt and gives him credit for the beneficial laws of the last congress, and asserts he must be sustained by a Republican congress. It most heartily and without reserve endorses Senators Foraker and Dick. Says the record of achievements of the last session of congress is unsurpassed; favors just and liberal laws for the promotion of labor, and the lessening of the hours of labor; favors the upbuilding of the merchant marine and the strengthening of the navy; wants improvement of the Ohio river and of the canals; urges a state banking law; favors nomination by primary elections and that United States senators be nominated by state conventions; favors a reduction of representation in congress in states where voters are disfranchised; wants a commission to report on a system of taxation; favors the merit system for state and municipal officers; directs the state central committee in the call for the next convention to require all delegates to be chosen in delegate conventions or by primaries. A separate resolution paid a high tribute to the late Governor Pattison.

Nominations Completed at 4 O'clock This Afternoon.

DICK WINS AGAINST BURTON.

Prof. E. A. Jones Nominated for School Commissioner by Acclamation—Ankeney Defeated for Food and Dairy Commissioner—The Platform

Dayton, Sept. 12.—(By Associated Press)—A few minutes before time for the convention to meet, the committee on resolutions completed its report, at the there is believed to be still a possibility of a minority report.

The report of the committee on credentials presented developed a light in Tuscarawas county, and an attempt was made to amend the committee's report by dividing the vote between the contestants. On roll call the amendment was carried and the report adopted. James Holcombe, of Cuya

hoga county, moved that "it be the sense of this convention that Senator Dick be requested to decline to act as chairman of the state executive committee and that he co-operate in the selection of a chairman thereof to manage the pending state campaign." Congressman Burton immediately took the platform and spoke briefly but vigorously in support of the motion. Crues for "Foraker" brot the Senator to the front of the platform and he addressed the convention briefly, declaring he "knew of no reason why a man good enough to be chairman for William McKinley" and who "is acknowledged to be one of the best chairmen ever known should not be continued in that position. The convention was in a turmoil as he concluded. Finally Harry M. Daugherty, associated with Burton in the anti-Dick contest, was recognized. He declared there was "nothing personal in politics with me," and the convention was again in an uproar. He recognized the superior qualities of the chairman but maintained that under existing conditions a change was advisable. Congressman Robert M. Nevin followed in a strong protest against the humiliation of a man who had served so long and so ably as Senator Dick.

A vote was taken and a roar of "noes" was followed by a prompt declaration that the motion was lost. However, the demand for roll call was made and ordered. The motion was lost, enough negative votes being cast to defeat it long before the roll call was ended. The vote as announced was 284 yes, 574 no.

Senator Dick took the platform on the announcement of the vote and expressed his thanks for the call to "once more lead the Republican party to victory."

The report of the committee on permanent organization was presented and amended, on motion of Wade Cushing, whose place as secretary was taken by John R. Malloy. Governor Harris, who was named for permanent chairman was given a particularly cordial greeting and made a brief speech of acceptance.

Chairman Hardin presented the report of the platform committee. W. H. Boyd, of Cleveland, presented a minority report giving substitute planks on the tariff revision and on a direct primary vote for United States senators. On the question of a primary vote on senatorship the first vote taken resulted in its defeat, and the other amendment was also defeated.

The report of the committee was then adopted. The platform begins with the assertion that the Republican party for fifty years has retained the confidence of the people by its patriotism and ability to deal wisely with great public questions. It calls attention to the unexampled prosperity under Republican control and cites the gold standard, the McKinley tariff, the reduction of the public debt, the beneficent action toward Cuba and the Philippines, the Panama canal and the promotion of peace among the nations as things accomplished. Declares the administration of state affairs has been equally successful, and reaffirms the temperance principles of local option and high taxation. Declares a revision

of the tariff must be made by the Republican party, and says that all effective legislation in restraint of monopolies and trusts has been enacted by Republicans. Gives unqualified endorsement of President Roosevelt and gives him credit for the beneficial laws of the last congress, and asserts he must be sustained by a Republican congress. It most heartily and without reserve endorses Senators Foraker and Dick. Says the record of achievements of the last session of congress is unsurpassed; favors just and liberal laws for the promotion of labor, and the lessening of the hours of labor; favors the upbuilding of the merchant marine and the strengthening of the navy; wants improvement of the Ohio river and of the canals; urges a state banking law; favors nomination by primary elections and that United States senators be nominated by state conventions; favors a reduction of representation in congress in states where voters are disfranchised; wants a commission to report on a system of taxation; favors the merit system for state and municipal officers; directs the state central committee in the call for the next convention to require all delegates to be chosen in delegate conventions or by primaries. A separate resolution paid a high tribute to the late Governor Pattison.

The report also shows that there are thirty councils in the state having more than 200 members, and of these four are located in Canton, with Washington council No. 12 leading with 325 members. The largest council in the

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1906

After going over the election returns carefully, Samuel Gompers may change his mind about staying in the state of Maine, as he declared he would do, until Congressman Littlefield was defeated. The climate may not agree with him.

In Russia the Hebrew is the scapegoat of all the official offenders, as well as of many of the offenders in private life. When a crime has been committed, a Hebrew is immediately accused and there is an effort to kill not only him but all of his race who are in the vicinity. Russia has yet to learn the lesson that France learned in the Dreyfus case at such cost.

An analysis of the vote cast in Maine at the late election would indicate that there is at least a partial revulsion of sentiment on the subject of prohibition. The Republicans endorsed a strict enforcement of the prohibition law, while the Democrats favored a re-submission of the prohibition question to the people. On this issue the large cities showed great Democratic gains, and it is the consensus of opinion that the prohibition question entered more largely into the voting than any other issue.

WHAT WILL MR. WELTY SAY

We are somewhat curious to know what Mr. Welty, the esteemed candidate for congress on the Democratic ticket in this district, will have to say about Mr. Bryan's proposal that this government acquire and operate the railroads of this country.

If elected we would go to congress and there, casting behind him all his conservative associations and natural tendencies, openly advocate a wholesale experiment in state socialism; or would he range himself with Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican majority in favor of private ownership and effective public control? We ourselves are absolutely convinced that government ownership of all the railroads is undesirable, not at all because the people of these United States are unequal to the task of operating railroads, but because it is unnecessary that they should undertake it. It is rather a mistake on the part of those who combat Mr. Bryan's opinions to urge so insistently that we cannot, in this country, own and operate railroads as well as people in other countries. The independent does not place so low an estimate upon the capacity of its countrymen. If we really want to do so, we can build and operate railroads as well as we can manage our postoffices.

With all its defects, there is probably no better business organization in the United States than this government. It constructs warships, it erects public buildings, it surveys the high seas and rivers, it builds dams, docks and ports, and not only does it do these things well, but it does them better from year to year. It does them better, and it is at the same time a training school from which is graduated large armies of skilled business men, learned scientists and capable engineers. It can command, moreover, better talent for less money than any other business concern in the country. Is it possible that we have opponents of Mr. Bryan who see anything in a railroad so complicated that our government could not rise to the responsibility of railroad management? Neither do we believe that public ownership of the transportation lines would perpetuate a political dictatorship. The men running government trains would be the same men now running private trains, and they would, note as they now vote, according to their individual bias and not otherwise.

If government ownership ever becomes an active political issue the question should be resolved on the broad ground of expediency. For our part we do not believe in public ownership, very much for the same reasons that a successful manufacturer of iron pipe might hesitate about embarking in the manufacture of steel rails; he would hesitate because a man or a company can usually do one thing much better, and more profitably than many things. Yet we know that some great and exceptional companies can do and do produce all iron and steel products with signal success.

So long as private ownership by the railroads works fairly well, and it cannot be said now that it does not, there

will be no general demand for public ownership. We are getting away from the pioneer period of our railroad history, we are getting away from the period of sharp financial practice, and we are advancing to a point where railroad values are fairly ascertained and where dividends represent actual business conditions. Under these circumstances we are willing to invest our surplus earnings in railroad stocks with a feeling that we shall get our just dues. These being the facts, we are rapidly getting popular ownership of the railroads which will eventually amount to public ownership in all but form. As these conditions become more pronounced, the great names in railroad management will become more and more responsive to a great body of stockholders and to public opinion. Thus by wholly natural processes we may anticipate such a dispersion of railroad ownership as to realize public ownership without its disadvantages.

The best reply to a demand for public ownership of public utilities will be an effective service bereft of favoritism and of the evils which the President has sought to eradicate. When we find ourselves obliged to pay twenty-five cents for a telegram from Massillon to Chicago, and fifty cents for a telegram from Massillon to Kenilworth, ten miles from Chicago, our sense of fair play is outraged; and when in the land where freight rates are the lowest we are compelled to pay forty-five cents upon a three-pound parcel from Boston, when we could have had similar government service anywhere in Europe for fifteen cents, we are similarly outraged.

We accept no explanation of these anomalies which does not carry correction with it, and the friends of individualism as opposed to collectivism in this country cannot serve the cause better than by pointing out defects in a system which we believe to be the best, all things considered, and commanding their rectification.

Mr. Bryan and his public ownership scheme will not be laughed out of court. The case will have to be fairly argued and we must defend our position by demonstrating the good that is already in the prevailing system, and by showing that it is willing to correct itself when its irregularities are pointed out.

NEARBY TOWNS.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Sept. 13.—The first annual reunion of the Michael Rohr family was held Saturday at the beautiful farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rohr, in Jackson township. Ninety-nine descendants of the Rohr family were present, while many were unable to attend on account of sickness and other causes. At the head of the gathering was Grandfather Rohr who is still Hale and strong at the age of 75. After dinner had been served on the big lawn the crowd was called to order by Temporary Chairman Charles Rohr, who, in a neat address, gladly welcomed the guests. The following officers were then elected: President, Jacob Rohr; secretary, Albert Rohr; treasurer, Henry Rohr. It was then agreed to hold the next reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Rohr on the second Saturday in August, 1907.

Michael Rohr, the father, grandfather and great-grandfather of all present, was born in Germany September 20, 1811; was married to Miss Mary Eva Lankart in 1841; landed in New York in 1847, coming directly to Massillon, the latter part of the trip being via the Ohio canal. After living a few years in Jackson town ship, and having lived here ever since, Mrs. Michael Rohr died in the year 1903, aged 82. The family consists of nine children, all married, namely: Adam, Henry, Peter, Jacob, Philip, Frank and Michael, Jr.; Mrs. John Oser and Mrs. Sarah Cassenheiser. There are living today sixty-nine grandchildren and seven great grandchildren. The following literary program was rendered: Address of welcome, Miss Flora Oser; declamation, Miss Tillie Rohr; declamation, John Oser; duet, Richard and Charles Rohr; song, Mrs. Frank Rohr; declamation, Miss Rosa Rohr; declamation, Miss Gertrude Rohr; family history by Charles Rohr. In the sporting events the winners were as follows:

Clyde Baer has commenced his third year at the Massillon high school. The Jr. O. U. A. M. met Thursday evening in the F. of A. hall. Ice cream and cake were served, after which two flashlight photos were taken of the members by J. F. Lewis.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Wednesdays, September 12, 1906.

courtesy, per lb.	18 22
country butter, per lb.	18 22
cheese, per dozen	18 22
old chickens, dressed per lb.	13
spring chickens, live, per lb.	13
potatoes, per bushel	40

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

wheat, per bushel	\$0.10
rye, oats, per ton	\$0.10
flax, baled, per ton	\$0.10
New oats	\$2.35
corn, per bushel	10

Jell-O Ice Cream Powder. 2 Packages make nearly a Gallon. Costs 25 Cents

Star the contents of one package into a quart of milk and freeze. No cooking or heating, no eggs, sugar or flavoring to add. Everything but the ice in package. RECIPE BOOK FREE.

5 flavors, 2 packages, enough for a gallon, 26 cents, all gross, or by mail if he hasn't it. Approved by Pure Food Commissioners. The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N.Y.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of Sarsaparilla Pills. Hair Vigor.

Master recovery by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Sept. 13.—Miss Jennie Morgan, of New Philadelphia, spent last week with the Prosser sisters.

Joseph H. Ralston left Wednesday

THE DROWNING OF H. L. BASHT.

Letters from the Officers of His Company.

A COMRADE GIVES DETAILS.

Body was Not Found Until Eight

Days After the Accident—He was a Good Soldier and Popular With Officers and Comrades.

Mrs. Jennie Basht has received the following letter from Lieutenant H. F. Reed, commanding the company to which her son belonged. The letter bears date of September 4:

"Dear Madam—Replying to your letter of the 2d inst., I would say that the body of your son was recovered on Sunday morning, the 2d inst., after it had been in the water for over a week. As

result of the long exposure, it was absolutely necessary to have immediate burial, the interment being in the government national cemetery adjoining this post. The body was carefully prepared by an undertaker employed at government expense, and enclosed in a rosewood coffin and outer case. The usual services and military honors were held.

"Answering some of your questions, I would say I have told you everything concerning the drowning which I am aware of. There was no trouble of any nature, the affair being a most unfortunate accident. It happened at night, as I previously informed you. Your son was in a rowboat alone; a man nearby in a motorboat went to his assistance, arriving too late. He had on his uniform at the time. So far as I know, your son had no troubles in the company and was highly regarded. I have shipped you by freight, via Pennsylvania railroad, one case containing all of the effects of your son."

A comrade writes as follows to H. S. Basht, a brother of the deceased soldier:

"Dear Sir—I received your letter and will try and answer to the best of my ability. I was the only person with your brother, Harold Lee Basht, when he was drowned on the evening of August 25. Your brother and I left the fort at 7:30 p.m., bound for Newcastle, Del., in a gasoline launch, to spend the evening with some friends. The distance was six miles up the river from the fort. We started back about 11 p.m. and got to the fort about 1 a.m. Harold landed and got a rowboat and came out in the river after me while I was anchoring the launch a little way from the wharf. It was so dark that he mist me and went to the end of a wharf. The tide was just coming in and the water was so swift that it turned his boat up the river so quick that it frightened him. He called to me that he would have to jump out and swim ashore. I told him to stay in the boat and I would catch him with the launch. I began to pull up the anchor as fast as I could and just as I laid the anchor on the boat I heard a splash in the water and started the engine as quickly as possible, and as I was turning around I heard Harold call to me to help him. I told him I was coming as fast as I could and would help him. I heard him calling again, and when I got within about one hundred feet of where I thought he was I took my lantern and looked. I just caught sight of him as he went down for the last time. I tried to reach him with my boat hook, but he was too far away, and I tried to fish him up, but couldn't find him; so I went ashore and reported. They said nothing could be done that night, so early next morning we dragged the river with hooks to find the body, but to no avail. But we never gave up looking for it until it was found. It was eight days after he was drowned when he was found. He was buried at 2 p.m., Sunday, September 2.

The undertaker fixed him nice and he was buried in a nice casket, and we had a minister from Salem to preach the funeral from your brother Harold's church. Believe me when I tell you that the whole company grieved with you. Harold was a good soldier and did his duty well and was liked by all his comrades. I could not think that he was drowned. I could not believe my own eyes. He was the best swimmer in the One Hundred and Nineteenth company. I have seen him dive off a forty foot tower at Fort Washington, Md., in the Potomac river. I never felt so bad in my life as I did when he was drowned. I can't express my sorrow for your mother and family. It was a hard shock for her. I wish I could see you; I could tell you better. If there is anything else you don't understand please write me and will try to explain. I have told the truth and the facts. I remain

Your friend,

J. A. WORTHINGTON.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Company C. A., Fort Mott, N.J.

From Captain Complear, commanding the One Hundred and Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery, of which her son was a member, Mrs. Basht received the following letter:

"Dear Madam—I desire to express to you my profound sympathy in the loss of your fine young son, Harold Basht, One Hundred and Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery, of whom I hold most highly. I have no knowledge of the regrettable occurrence other than your postal card of the 27th, which I have forwarded to the commanding officer, One Hundred and Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

"Dear Madam—I desire to express to you my profound sympathy in the loss of your fine young son, Harold Basht, One Hundred and Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery, of whom I hold most highly. I have no knowledge of the regrettable occurrence other than your postal card of the 27th, which I have forwarded to the commanding officer, One Hundred and Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

"It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame backs, Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble.

When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y.

The regular dollar size bottles are

Home of Swamp-Root sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N.Y., on every bottle.

THE INDEPENDENT CO. WILL

PRINT YOU ANYTHING YOU NEED

IN THE LINE OF JOB WORK.

CHAS. D. HORST,

Navarre, O.

TRY OUR "WANT" COLUMNS.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

INDIA BRAND.

LADY'S ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR CHICHESTER'S PILLS. RED AND GREEN MEDICAL PILLS.

BUT OF COURSE TAKE OTHERS.

BUT OF COURSE TAKE OTHERS.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS.

INDIA BRAND PILLS, FOR 25 YEARS

REGARDED AS BEST, SAFEST, ALWAYS RELIABLE. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the news papers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr.

Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical

triumph of the nineteenth century;

discovered after years of

scientific research by Dr. Kilmer,

the eminent kidney and

bladder specialist, and is wonderfully

successful in promptly curing lame

backs, Bright's Disease, which is the worst

form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recom-

mended for everything but if you have

kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be

found just the remedy you need. It has

been tested in so many ways, in hospital

work and in private practice, and has

proved so successful in every case that a

special arrangement has been made by

which all readers of this paper, who have

not already tried it, may have a sample

bottle sent free by mail, also a book tell-

ing more about Swamp-Root, and how to

find out if you have kidney or bladder trou-

ble. When writing mention reading this

generous offer in this paper and send your

address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y.

A Copper Croesus At Thirty-seven

Brilliant Career of F. Augustus Heinze, Who Brought the Standard Oil to Its Knees

Game and Determined Young Mining Engineer, Who Is Said to Be America's Greatest Smelter Expert—Good Fellow, With His Nerve Always on Tap—Incidents of His Great Fight In Montana's Courts

THE world of copper has produced more than dollars. It was the cause of Tom Lawson's strictures on "frenzied finance." It controlled the politics of a state and made debts in national politics, it pushed William A. Clark into the United States senate and it brought forth F. Augustus Heinze.

Most copper kings, as well as the monarchs of metal in other lines, make their first strike by accident. Heinze did not. He figured it out. He calculated the dip of the veins that were being worked in other mines, bought some intervening claims, dug down to the veins he had located by cold calculation and followed them not only through his own property, but according to the statement of his antagonists, under the surface "staked out" by others. Thereupon followed series of lawsuits that shook the state of Montana and caused something of a flurry in the financial world at large.

Brought Standard Oil to Its Knees.

It was in these litigations that Heinze brought the richest corporation on earth to its knees. Everybody now knows, thanks to Thomas W. Lawson, that Amalgamated Copper means Standard Oil. Well, it was the Amalgamated that Heinze, then a young mining engineer with but a small capital, fought through the courts of Montana till Henry H. Rogers cried for quarter.

It is related that after the overgrown Standard had been smitten by Heinze until it was aware that he was on



F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE.

earth Rogers one day sent for F. Augustus and asked him what he would take to quit.

Heinz, like Bret Harto's "heathen Chinee," was childlike and blind.

"Why, Mr. Rogers," he said, "I did not come here to make a proposition. You sent for me, you know. I am here to listen to what you have to say."

This gave Rogers a turn. The idea of any human being, much less a youthful human being, daring to talk to him in this way! But, overlooking the Heinze nerve, Rogers continued sweetly:

"We will give you a half million to settle all your claims—give it to you in cash today."

Did Not Know His Man.

The second main squeeze of the Standard Oil probably thought that so much money—and all in cash at that—would overwhelm any young mining engineer on earth, but he did not know Heinze.

"Mr. Rogers," said that impudent youth, "I am surprised. I had thought you were a man of broad views, accustomed to great negotiations."

"In heaven's name, how much do you want?" sputtered Rogers.

"Ten million dollars," quietly responded Heinze.

Everybody else who ever told that story says that F. Augustus made the last reply "without the quiver of an eyelash."

I do not know exactly what an eyelash has to do with a game like this, but take the phrase to mean that the magnificent supply of Heinze nerve was always on tap and that the bluf was carried through to the end. It requires a good bluffer to beat H. H.

where he took an exhaustive course in metallurgy and mining engineering. When he was thoroughly prepared he came back and won the world—of copper. At one time he saw that there was money in smelting, so he bought some old smelting machinery, took it up to the mines of British Columbia, built a railroad a few miles long and soon had things his own way. Of course the Canadian railroads and smelters fought him, but he had the advantage of location and forced his adversaries to buy him out at a big profit to himself.

With the money thus gained he went back to Montana and began his campaign which resulted in changing the politics of the state and forced the "frenzied" Amalgamated to come to terms.

Comes of a Famous Race.

In personal appearance Mr. Heinze is under the average height and looks like a boy. Every line of his face, however, the curves of nose, mouth and chin, all indicate good old Teutonic pugnacity and determination. Heinze comes of the race that produced a Bismarck.

Just what the future has in store for the young "Copper Croesus"—the alliterative name by which all who make money in copper are called—is a pure matter of speculation. Some say that he will succeed W. A. Clark in the senate. Others say—but what do they not say? One thing is fairly certain—that he will continue making money and doing spectacular things. A man at thirty-seven has only started in the game of life. Heinze may even live to be as old as Russell Sage and grow as penurious. He may lose all his hair like Rockefeller, though it is safe to say that he will never put up the plow front that John D. assumes when going out on a practical expedition. Heinze is too much of a good fighter and good fellow to shine in a Sunday school.

He has written at least one story in his life, and it was not a bad one at that. He is hardly likely, however, to bulk the literary market like Lawson, or to write optimistic books of statistics and prosperity prophecies, like Carnegie.

He likes to make money too well to spend his time in merely writing about making it.

For one thing, Mr. Heinze is said to be the greatest smelter expert in America, and that is no small accomplishment in itself. He is not the sort of man to give up being a first class smelter expert to become a third rater in the book and magazine field. Happy is that man who knows what he can't do. Here is a little story of Heinze's boyhood that made me think more of him. After he was sent to school in Germany, he wrote to his mother in Brooklyn begging her to remember a small friend of his across the street whose parents were dead. "Please be good to Charlie," ran the letter, "because he has no friend but me." He then enclosed a dollar to buy a Christmas present for Charlie.

As a general thing, I do not particularly fancy high financiers, but I do like people with hearts in them, whatever their outward circumstances. Evidently the heart of the boy Heinze was large and sound. During his long fight against the Standard Oil trust it is stated that Heinze while standing by the open grave of his mother had a subpoena served on him by pious John's company.

If one wishes examples of the two extremes of generosity and meanness let him take the little boy sending his dollar to his orphan friend 3,000 miles away and the overgrown corporation hounding a man at his mother's grave. The more we see of trusts the more we love horse thieves by contrast.

Worked Hand in Hand.

In the many scores of cases brought against the Amalgamated Mr. Heinze was assisted by his brother Arthur, a lawyer. The two worked hand in hand, and the persistence of the one was supplemented by the legal acumen of the other. Case after case was won not only against the Amalgamated, but against Senator Clark and others. There has seldom been a struggle in the financial world more replete with sensations and scandals.

At one time Heinze won the famous Minnie Healy mine, worth at least \$10,000,000. This was the blow that almost killed Rogers. When he heard of that decision all of the Amalgamated mines in Montana were ordered shut down, throwing thousands of men out of work and causing untold misery and hardship.

The Standard could no longer strike at Heinze, who had whipped it in the state courts. So in baffled rage the great trust struck at Montana. It was shortly after that shutdown that Heinze and the Amalgamated pooled issues and ended the long war. It is safe to say that F. Augustus got more out of that final sale than the \$10,000,000 he had originally asked of Rogers, when that high priest of money nearly had nervous prostration because he had nervous prostration because he was young enough to wait. So he went back to fighting and, let Rogers think it over, the courts helped the Standard to come to a conclusion.

It has been less than a score of years since young Heinze went fresh from Columbia to the copper country and gained the contemptuous title of "the dupe" because he wore evening clothes in the evening and a frock coat and silk tie on Sunday. By sheer will force and intellect he compelled recognition. He had a theory that if a man only possesses sufficient courage, ability and persistence he can fight any sort of combination and win. In the language of the street, he "made good."

J. A. BOGERTON.

Henry James on Simplified Spelling. "Newfangled spelling will spoil beautiful English," said Henry James, the author, who was recently in Seattle, Wash., on his way to British Columbia.

Simplified Spelling

The Official List of 300 Words

OLD FORM

NEW FORM

abridgement	abridgment
accourette	accouter
acknowledgement	acknowledgment
addressed	address
adze	adz.
affixed	affix
although	altho
anaesthetist	anaphest
anaesthesia	anesthesia
anaesthetic	anesthetic
antipryne	antipyrin
antitoxine	antitoxin
apothege	apotheum
apprise	apprise
arbour	arbor
archeology	archeology
arbour	ardor
armour	armor
artisan	artizan
assise	assize
axe	ax
bans	bans
barque	barque
behaviour	behavior
blessed	blessed
blushed	blushed
brasen	brazen
brasier	brazier
bunn	bun
burr	burr
calibre	caliber
calliper	calliper
caudron	candor
caressed	carest
catalogue	catalog
catechise	catechize
centre	center
chapped	chapt
cheque	check
chimaera	chimera
civilise	civilize
clamour	clamor
clangour	clangor
clapped	clapt
clashed	clasp
clawed	clawt
coeval	coeval
colour	color
coulter	cotter
commixed	commixt
compressed	compress
comprise	comprise
compromised	confest
comptroller	controller
coquette	coquette
criticise	criticize
cropped	cropt
crossed	crossit
crushed	crushit
queue	cue
curved	curst
cutlass	cutus
cyclopaedia	cyclopedia
dactyle	dactyl
dashed	dibst
decologue	decilog
defence	defense
demagogue	demagog
demeavour	demanor
deposite	deposit
depressed	deprest
develople	develop
diaeresis	dieresis
dyke	dike
dipped	dip
discussed	discust
despatch	dispatch
distill	distil
distressed	distrest
dolour	dolor
domicile	domicell
draught	draft
dressed	drast
dripped	dripit
drooped	dropt
dropped	dropt
fullness	dufulness
oeconomical	economical
adie	egis
enamour	enamor
encyclopaedia	encyclopedia
endeavour	endeavor
envelope	envelop
Aeolian	Eolian
aecid	aeod
epauliette	epaulet
eponyme	eponym
ern	ern
esophagus	esophagus
aesthetic	esthetic
aesthetics	esthetics
aestyliate	estivate
aether	ether
aetiology	etiology
exorcise	exorcize
expressed	exprst
fagott	fagot
phantasy	fantasy
phantom	phantom
favour	favor
favourite	favorite
ferour	fervor
fibre	fiber
fixed	fixt
flavour	flavor
fulzial	fulfil
fullness	fullness
gange	gaze
gazelle	gazel
gelatipe	gelatin
gild	gild
gipsy	gipsy
glose	glaze
glycerin	glycerin
good-bye	good-by
gramme	gram
grapped	grapt
Henry James on Simplified Spelling.	Newfangled spelling will spoil beautiful English," said Henry James, the author, who was recently in Seattle, Wash., on his way to British Columbia.

New Form and the Old Contrasted

synonyme	tabor
tapped	tapt
teasel	teazel
tenour	teonor
theatre	theater
through	thor
thorough	thoroly
throughout	throu
tippled	tipt
topped	topt
tossed	tost
transgressed	transgre
trapped	trapt
tripped	tript
tumour	tumor
valour	valor
vapour	vapor
vexed	vext
vigour	vigor
visor	vizor

wagon	wagon
washed	washit
whipped	whiskey
whifful	wifl
winked	winkt
wished	wisht
woe	woof
woollen	woolen
wrapped	wrapit

BOON TO WORKING CLASSES

Tim Healy's Opinion of the Simplified Spelling.

When Tim Healy, the "fighting member of the British parliament," arrived in Chicago the other day he could find no words too strong to express his approval of the bold, daring President Roosevelt, and all on account of the spelling reform, says a Chicago dispatch:

"Your president's achievement in this spelling reform will be of far greater benefit than his work in bringing about peace between Japan and Russia," exclaimed Mr. Healy, "and it certainly was a much bolder bit of work."

The boundary line runs about in the middle of the lake, extending from a point midway between Long Point and Erie, Pa., to Middle Island, near Put-in-Bay.

ONIONS AT ORRVILLE.

Two Hundred Persons Harvesting the Crop.

E. M. Tanner, superintendent of the two onion farms east of town, estimates that the onion crop for this year will be fully 90,000 bushels. The farms consist of 170 acres of onions, five acres of cabbage and thirteen acres of corn. The yield in most onion growing sections averages from 250 to 400 bushels per acre, while the Orrville field usually averages from 500 to 800 bushels.

About 200 men, women and children have been engaged for several weeks in harvesting the crop, and it will require another week to complete the task. Help is hard to get and boys and girls from Orrville, Dalton, Burton City, North Lawrence and from off the farms in the surrounding country make good wages during the season of harvesting the crop. Girls and boys ranging from 10 to 12 years of age make from 80 cents to \$1.25 per day, the average being at least \$1 per day.

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THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT—SEMI-WEEKLY

STRONG PLEA FOR HARMONY

Was Made by Ex-Governor Herrick
In His Keynote Speech.

ISSUES OF COMING CAMPAIGN

Emphasis Placed on Importance of Congressional Elections This Year. Reference Made to Failure of the Legislature to Enact a Primary Election Law.

Dayton, O., Sept. 11.—As temporary chairman of the Ohio Republican convention former Governor Herrick was warmly welcomed by the delegates when he was introduced. In his speech Mr. Herrick betrayed no sense over his defeat for reelection in 1905. He spoke highly of Governor Pattison and the present incumbent of the executive office and dealt extensively with political questions or the day.

The keynote sounded by Governor Herrick for the impending campaign follows in full:

I desire to thank you for this greeting and to express my appreciation to the state central committee for the honor of presiding over your deliberations. Democratic victories are so infrequent in Ohio that I find myself in a position almost without precedent, but I remember that we were glad to confer a similar honor upon an illustrious predecessor of mine, Governor Foraker, in 1890, after the disastrous campaign of 1889. Should



FORMER GOVERNOR HERRICK,
Temporary Chairman.

you today entertain the same feeling of good will and cordiality toward me that you did toward the chairman on that occasion, all and more than I seek political favor will be realized.

Disappointed but Not Soured.

I shall not dwell on the incidents of the last campaign. They are all fresh in your minds, and I doubt not, you will agree with me that they are still fresh in mine. It would be far from the truth were I to deny that the results of the last election were a source of much grief to me, if for no other reason than its effects upon others. The philosophy of Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch comes forcibly to my mind. She said: "My husband ran away and left me with six children. The children had measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever. The landlord raised my rent, which I couldn't pay. I reckon all the ills of mankind are mine, but I thank God from the bottom of my heart that they hasn't made me sour."

If a sacrifice was necessary, and political conditions have been benefited thereby, I am content. So, with the past buried, as one in the ranks I am ready to go on with you, loyally serving my party with zeal and devotion.

Pattison and Harris.

For the second time in the history of our commonwealth our chief executive has died in office. Though we differed in politics, no man ever held the integrity of purpose of John M. Pattison in higher esteem than I. By the fortunes of life he was my political opponent, yet I thoroughly believed in his honesty and earnestness for the public weal. During the long and weary months of his fatal illness he had the sympathy of the people, who earnestly desired that he might be spared to fulfill the duties of the high office to which he had been chosen.

"At the death of Governor Pattison there came into office a man who has ever filled the full measure of his duty.

"At the fateful call to arms in '91, and in the no less momentous times of peace, one who stood at our beloved McKinley's right hand through two state administrations, loved and respected by him, Andrew L. Harris has ever met the responsibilities devolving upon him with patriotic purpose, manly courage and undivided devotion to his sense of right. We represent the people of Ohio in paying tribute to the dead, and pledging allegiance to our present governor.

Another Campaign.

We meet today to inaugurate another campaign in behalf of the doctrines and principles of the Republican party. Our party has filled the pages of history with a record of its splendid and memorable achievement. Its story constitutes an epoch in civilization, and we review it with pride. As Tennyson said of the Iron Duke: "It has been a tower built four-square to every wind that blows." It stimulates us to most exalted patriotic aims. The legend of an honorable name bequeathed to us by the men of '65 and '66, or '72 and '73, and in the years of Republican victory, impose an obligation upon us to profit by the lessons of the times, to stand together to meet the new problems and to wisely and bravely face the new dangers. Every soul in the march of progress widens our horizon. We see new fields for human activity, we take a new perspective of mankind, and we recognize new duties.

At the birth of our party it was a fight for the honest reading of the Declaration of Independence—that all men are created free and equal! Today the test of our common—*is* the same. We are still contending for equality before the law and liberty under the law. Those are basic ideas of the party. These are basic ideas of the republic. Grounded upon these principles, the principles of our fathers, the Republican party has ex-

tended the limits of human rights and responsibilities. It has given all that is political a stronger moral purpose.

In this present need not review the history of the Republican party. It is known to all now. Its leaders are leaders in the history of the country. Civilization has felt its influence in every fiber of its being. We are not unmindful of the fact that, in the stress and strain of these great crises, men of our own party have fallen away, and their places supplied from the ranks of the opposition by men who believed that the principles which we advocated were vital to our government. It is prophesied that the awakening of the conscience of the people will cause new alignments. Let us pause for a period of introspection and self-examination. Are there any of our policies which are not for the greatest good of the greatest number? Are any of our doctrines at variance with the fundamental truths of government? Also, let us cut them out. They are not genuine Republican doctrines. The Republican party is not perfect, but it is honest. It never seeks to obtain or to retain power by pretending to be what it is not. It has proven its capacity to deal in a same way with all great issues in the past. It has the capacity to deal in a same way with all the great issues of the present. It is as much needed now as it has been at any critical period in our history. Governmental problems, arising from territorial extension, the tariff, and many other problems of national and international importance, which its progressive policy has evolved, undoubtedly belong to the Republican party.

Tariff and Protection.

The tariff problem is again to the fore. It is no longer a question of advisability of its discussion. It is here and will not down. Let us meet it. We frankly confess that the present tariff law is not perfect. No tariff law ever has been perfect. Every tariff law has been a compromise. Every tariff law has been a compromise. When our Democratic friends, with all their confident promises on the subject, tried their hands at the business, did they succeed? If any person forgot the claim that they betrayed after the passage of the Wilson bill? We set up no claim to infallibility, but bad as excessive protection upon certain commodities admittedly is, worse than this is constant tariff tinkering, and worse than all is free trade. Tariff for revenue only, as applied to the whole civilized world, is theoretically correct. It may be expedient for some nations, but it has been thoroughly demonstrated to the satisfaction of the majority of the people that it is not expedient for this nation. President Roosevelt, in a recent speech, reached a high plane of economic wisdom when he said: "The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance." Tariff reform should not be involved in the heated emotions of a political campaign. Economic necessity rather than sentiment or political consideration should prevail. The merchant, the manufacturer, the corporation, the great public, that buy and the smaller public, that sell are entitled to a more rational and intelligent method of dealing with this question. It is a business question, and should be considered from that standpoint. Politics, however, have entered into it—rather began with it—and that is a phase with which we must deal until congress shall create a disinterested tariff commission capable and empowered to dispose of questions of schedules without agitating the country and filling the minds of the people with apprehension.

Some Changes Needed.

It has had a place and a plank in every Republican convention beginning with 1860. The Republican party stands unequivocally committed to an adequate protective tariff. The prosperity which sheds its benefice upon all of our people is due largely to the established and determined maintenance of this domestic policy. With it have come abuses—abuses which should be remedied now? By turning the administration over to the Democrats? We old that in 1893. Have you forgotten it? Evils grow out of prosperity. Greater evils grow out of adversity. If it is for the benefit of the people to change some of these schedules, as it undoubtedly is where they are too high or where they are too low, then the changes should be made. It was McKinley's belief, and he so expressed himself after the passage of the McKinley bill, also the Durley bill, that some schedules should later on be changed—some which were yielded in order to save the bill from defeat. McKinley said in his last speech at Buffalo: "If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage or protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed, if perchance they can not be employed to extend or promote our markets abroad, then should we retain them and stand inert, admitting that we have not the ability or courage to correct abuses or injustices because of our fear of being jolted? A single instance will serve to show that that which was once reasonable is now, by the evolution and rapid changes which take place in this country, an absurdity. Do you know of any reason why, with our forests being rapidly depleted, and the government at Washington busily engaged in their protection, and making laws to prevent the passing of forestry laws, we should maintain a protective tariff on lumber, when great virgin forests are waiting just over the line of our northern boundary for an opportunity to come into our markets? Our Ohio markets are now, to quite an extent supplied by lumber from Mississippi, Texas and the state of Washington. Is this good business?

The government on one hand is spending large sums of money in protecting our forests and in the establishment of forest reserves, and on the other hand is encouraging their destruction by maintaining an obsolete tariff schedule. Is there anything sacred in this schedule? Is there any principle involved in its retention? Such disastrous results have arisen from tariff revisions—rather tariff ameliorations—that it is not to be wondered at that we are loath to assume the responsibility of any change whatsoever.

Party Responsibility.

We find so much comfort in the wise old maxim of "let well enough alone" that we may overstay our time in the case of our security. It is the logic of national life that new problems constantly arise as the nation advances, and demand instant solution. That was well enough on yesterday the quickened impetus of industrial and commercial evolution may make a back number today.

There can be no permanent success without some risk. The policy of inaction when action is due has its perils. Roosevelt says: "In our government we need above all things, stability and fixity of economic policy; while remembering that this fixity must not be fossilization, that these must not be inability to shift our laws to meet our shifting national needs." The responsibility is ours to assume. Let us meet it squarely and honestly, as we have always met such questions in the past, and promptly make such changes as are essential. If a surgical operation is necessary, then let us apply the knife while the patient is still in robust health. Then we may enter the contest in 1908 fearlessly with a tariff law which every Republican can conscientiously defend, one that every Dem-

ocrat in active business, and who knows the difference between a substance and a shadow, does not vote against.

The faith of the people in the business ability of a Republican administration to deal with this question is such that confidence would at once take the place of a growing apprehension that the enemies of the protective tariff may again lay hands on our industrial system. If the people of Ohio were to definitely and flatly recommend this, it would tend to inspire, rather than to shake, confidence, and when the time came we would pass as smoothly over a reasonable and fair revision as we did over the resumption of specie payment which was the bogie man of several campaigns.

Shipping Interests.

The Republican party of Ohio would be untrue to the memory of President McKinley, would show little appreciation of the great work done by Mr. Hanna in his last campaign in informing the people of the necessities of the merchant marine, would be unmindful of the desires and wishes of President Roosevelt, if it does not speak in forceful terms urging congress to immediately take some appropriate and just action to aid in upbuilding American shipping. This should be done on or before the completion of the Panama canal, so that our own goods may be carried in our own vessels under the Stars and Stripes, into all the ports and harbors of the world, and keeping for our own people the money now being paid by them to foreign owners of foreign vessels for the transportation of our crops and manufactures.

It is not in the order of things that the Republican party should please all of the people; neither is it expected that it can satisfy all of its own members all of the time; but it seems to have come nearer to it at the present day than it has for many years. The confidence of the people in the party is due to its prompt action in correcting abuses more than to any other cause. Postoffice scandals, land grants, consumer abuses, railroad rebates, trust lawlessness, insurance grafts—these are all matters that have been vigorously dealt with by Republican administrations, state and national. It has promptly responded to the Macedonian call of public opinion, demanding that not only should there be no spoils in our public service, nor in labor and industrial organizations, but that all alike should be purged of the curse of graft. Neither corporate combinations nor labor combinations should destroy the opportunity of the individual; there should be full reward to all for honest industry and enterprise.

Fulfillment of Pledges.

The Republican party has gone steadily on, unmindful of the noise of the opposition, fulfilling its pledges, both in the passage and in the enforcement of laws along these lines, from the Sherman act in 1890 to the rate bill in 1906.

All this comes like a breath of fresh air into our politics. In this conflict no rights that any man possesses is assailed. Proper rights are held sacred. Confiscation and opprobrium are denied. We must realize that the interests of the country have grown so vast that great enterprises must be conducted by corporations. These corporations are being rapidly "peopleized." Small investors are putting their money into them. Every stock certificate has good American flesh and blood behind it. The corporation is but an aggregation of individuals, and there are good and bad corporations, just as there are good and bad men, but, the same as the individual, the corporation must obey the law—it must do right. The American people are builders, not destroyers. They are arising to an appreciation that duty and obligation not written in our statute books are just as firmly embodied in every right. The men of today who have been recreant to the trust conferred upon them, in both political and industrial life, and who have been most severely punished, have not been served with a summons. It is the substance of an old law maxim that a man may be within the law and be an enemy of society. The demand of the times is the obedience to the spirit as well as to the letter of the law.

President Praised.

These problems confronting the people suggest the man who, equipped by nature and empowered by law, is more responsible than any other citizen for their proper solution—Theodore Roosevelt—the embodiment of all that is epoch-making and progressive in recent American growth and life. At our last convention, some which were yielded in order to save the bill from defeat. McKinley said in his last speech at Buffalo: "If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage or protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

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